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center of many a happy reference to other great men, native and foreign. Towards the close of his life, for instance, he housed a printing-press (in a rude building on what is now Orianna Street) partly perhaps for his own pastime, but mostly in the interest of his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, who subsequently turned it over to Duane. And "there arrived one day, looking for work, a young man from Ireland, named James Wilson; not James Wilson, the Signer, who is buried at Christ Church, but one who through a descendant won far greater fame. And at the press that Franklin had left, in the little printing shop he had built, there went to work this young Irishman, who shortly afterward married a Scotch-Irish girl who had crossed the ocean on the same ship with him; and a grandson of these two is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States" (p. 44). "To add smaller things to great it may be mentioned it was in this now so dingy Orianna Street that the elder James Gordon Bennett began his printing career" (p. 44). Franklin built himself "a house of individuality," fireproofed and spacious, and furnished it with elegance. During the British occupancy of the city, Major André was billeted there and (so wrote Mrs. Bache to Franklin) took away with him a portrait of Franklin himself. "Major-General Grey . . . was likewise billeted at the Franklin home, and it is said that he, too, went off with a portrait, which long afterwards was sent back to the Franklin family by one of the general's descendants" (p. 46).

Our author is to be congratulated on a successful attempt to make outsiders love the green city of Penn and to understand its prime characteristics. There is not a "dry" page in the book. Philadelphia "shows lovable aspects to strangers" (p. 404). To Thackeray, it was "grave, calm, kind, old Philadelphia." To John Adams, it was "the happy, the peaceful, the elegant, the hospitable, and polite city of Philadelphia."

H. T. HENRY, LITT.D.

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**The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina.** By Chauncey Samuel Boucher, Ph.D. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. 399, including maps, bibliography, and index. 1918.

This work treats of the development and culmination of Nullification in South Carolina, but it does not examine any of

the earlier disputes concerning the location of the sovereignty. The narrative, which is clear and concise, brings the story of the agitation down to 1840, when the controversy which had shaken the foundations of the Union appeared to have sunk to rest. Perhaps it would have added to the value of his book if the author had included even a brief examination of the discussion of sovereignty in Tucker's *Blackstone*, the dissenting opinion of Justice Iredell in *Chisholm versus Georgia*, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, the Hartford Convention, and certain other kindred ordinances, works and assemblies.

The reader of this excellent volume has one more proof, if any additional evidence is needed, that American statesmen in dealing with preachers of sedition have always erred on the side of generosity. In our own troubled era the Federal Government is hardly more resolute in its treatment of disloyal citizens. The past history of our country appears to have made it plain to those inclined to treasonable acts that they may with impunity commit the gravest crimes against this Republic. All traces of this idea should be ruthlessly effaced.

Doctor Boucher accurately describes the successive steps by which agitators, vagabonds, and, if one chooses so to call them, patriots, arranged the collision of the two doctrines of constitutional interpretation. If, as Burke says, "men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites," there were in South Carolina multitudes unfit to enjoy the blessings which they possessed within the Union. This was never fully appreciated by the restless generation of agitators in the Palmetto State until the legions of Sherman left behind them the ruins of stately cities, blackened memorials of Southern defeat and disaster. Ink is still being wasted in the effort to fix the responsibility for their fate. Propagandists sufficiently adroit seldom fail, if their endeavors are prolonged, to excite a people to a pitch of frenzy. A madman takes no note of the resources of his adversary and cares to take none. Of the accuracy of this statement history is full of proofs.

Those who are familiar with the conspicuous landmarks of Nullification would do well to see in the pages of this book the progress and development of that agitation; also the extent of the patriotic and intelligent opposition within South Carolina itself.

Perhaps the general reader believes that there was in 1832 perfect unanimity in that commonwealth as there actually was in December, 1860. It is only by reading such monographs as the present that one's general opinions acquire a solid foundation.

CHARLES H. MCCARTHY, Ph. D.

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**A History of American Journalism.** By James Melvin Lee. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917. Price, \$3.50.

A comprehensive history of American journalism has as yet not been published that gives in detail the trials and vicissitudes, the successes and failures, the literary elegance and the idiosyncrasies of the nation's journalistic celebrities. Nor does this book present an exhaustive treatment of the subject. The purpose and scope of the work seems to be to give certain general aspects of American journalism with a particular emphasis regarding the beginnings; but no general effort has been made to determine the editorial policies in a scientific way that might be useful to the student of journalism. The author does not show that deep analytical power which would compel the attention and interest of the philosopher of history.

The introductory chapters, which relate the modes of communication of the ancients, might very reasonably be omitted, and in its place might be substituted a clear definition of what constitutes the field of American journalism. No sufficient reason is apparent for the author's failure to treat weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals. Is not the magazine and the review as much within the sphere of the journalist as the daily newspaper?

One would expect also that some attention would be bestowed on the religious press in this country, for we know that no opportunity for expression of opinion was lost by the diurnals, when questions of grave moment, affecting church and state, engaged the public mind. For instance, the spirit of the early press in New England, at least, cannot be properly understood without a summary or panoramic view of the strong counter-acting influences, political, national and religious, always at war with that ascendancy.